

COLORADO METAL OUTPUT SHOWS IMPORTANT CHANGES

Figures of Colorado mine production for the first six months of 1917 indicate an increased output of silver, lead, and copper, but a decrease in gold and zinc.

Reports received from Charles W. Henderson, of the Denver office of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, show that although, during the first six months of 1917, the prices for silver, lead, and copper were higher and the price of zinc was nearly double that in 1916, the actual production of metals by quantities indicates for the whole year 1917 an increase of 11 per cent for zinc, 3 per cent for silver, 2 per cent for lead and 6 per cent for copper, but a decrease of 20 per cent, or approximately \$3,330,000, for gold.

The larger part of the decrease in gold may be credited to Cripple Creek. When the Portland Gold Mining Co.'s new Independence syndication and flotation mill gets to work at its full capacity, which is about 1,000 tons a day, on the low-grade ores of that district, the year will probably show an improvement in the output of Cripple Creek over that of the first six months, but the high cost of machinery, zinc, cyanide, and other chemicals, labor, etc., is becoming a vital point in the operation of the syndication and other plants that are treating Cripple Creek ore. The stoppage of production at the Camp Bird mine, in Ouray county, in August, 1916, until the 2-mile adit now being driven shall have reached veins some 450 feet lower than the old

workings, has naturally caused a decrease in the gold production for that county. The mills in San Miguel county have maintained their usual yield. Some of the ore treated at the San Miguel county mills within the last year and a half have come from ore bodies in Ouray county on the extension of the San Miguel mines into the Sneffels district. The San Juan region has probably increased its output of copper by reason of the reopening of the Red Mountain district, which extends into Ouray county. The dredges of Summit county have so far not maintained their usual production, but their operations during the summer will probably bring up the output of the county to its usual record for the year. Gilpin county and the Idaho Springs district, Clear Creek county, are quiet, but there has been a revival in mining at Silver Plume because of the prevailing high prices for silver, lead and zinc. Leadville will probably not maintain its record production of 1916, though the extensive development and unwatering projects in that district are beginning to bear fruit and shipments are being made from the newly unwatered ground in the down town, Carbonate Hill, and Fryer Hill districts, Red Cliff, Eagle county, has increased its production, as has also the Breckenridge district, Summit county, and there is an increase in activity in the Kokomo district, Summit county.

The increased price of copper has revived many old copper properties, particularly in the Chaffee, Fremont,

and Saguache counties, and also those in the old Pearl district, Jackson county. The consolidation of properties at Creede promises an increased yield of silver and lead from that district, which has not been very active for many years. Increased shipments of copper and lead-zinc ores have been made from Rico, Dolores county. The silver mines of Boulder county have been active.

During the calendar year 1916 Colorado mines produced \$19,145,529 in gold, 7,632,000 ounces of silver, 70,358,000 pounds of lead (in lead bullion and on lead-zinc oxide), 8,940,000 pounds of copper, and 129,300,000 pounds of zinc (in speiser and in oxide), having a total value of \$48,550,318 according to the average prices calculated by the United States Geological Survey. These figures should be compared with those for 1915, when the output was \$22,414,944 in gold, 7,027,972 ounces of silver, 68,810,597 pounds of lead, 7,112,537 pounds of copper, and 104,594,994 pounds of zinc, having a total value of \$43,426,637, an increase in value for 1916 of nearly 12 per cent.

The following are the average prices of metals for the calendar year 1916:

Silver (dealers' buying price, New York), per fine ounce	\$0.653
Copper (sales price, all marketable grades), per pound	.246
Lead (outside spot quotations, New York), per pound	.069
Zinc (speiser; sales price, all grades), per pound	.134

organizations and reorganizations, and have again sent for him, when we wish to evade the laws he has made, and when our business organizations have found them in their way.

A lawyer can cheat in lawyer made laws, but the engineer cannot cheat the natural laws by which the riveter, the welder, the pile-driver, the locomotive, the crane and the mixer were made to come into existence.

We find the devices which have been produced and are operated by the engineers brains, working very smoothly, harmoniously, and efficiently—but the devices produced and operated by the lawyers, seldom if ever work smoothly, and harmoniously and I might say there are no greater examples of inefficiencies than our law making bodies and the courts.

There is scarcely a big business organization in the country that hasn't had many slips, and halts because it has been built upon and operated under lawyer made devices. According to the Congressional Records there are today over one hundred and twenty-five lawyers in the Senate and House and not over three engineers.

Suppose that the House and Senate could be changed for thirty days, and every lawyer given a vacation for that period of time. During the interim suppose their chairs could be filled with engineers like Goethals and Hoover, who are trained to think accurately, and decide quickly. How much more would these engineers accomplish in thirty days than the lawyer lawmakers accomplish in four years? If I mistake not the Congressional records would be full of accomplishments instead of speeches.

In conclusion let me say that lawyers are all right in their place but they have no more business in the field of distribution of commodities which requires engineering accuracy, than the proverbial bull has in a china shop.

GERMAN FINANCE MINISTER BECOMES INTERIOR SECRETARY
AMSTERDAM, July 17.—Count Von Roedern, the German finance minister replaces Karl Helfferich, secretary of the interior, according to the Berliner tageblatt.

SAVING FOOD AND FUEL IN RAILROAD SERVICE

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, July 16.—Plan for the conservation of food, coal and man power during the war through economies on dining cars and through the reduction of passenger train service were discussed at a meeting here of the executive officers of the operating and passenger departments of all the railroads of the fifteen states in the central war district.

Herbert C. Hoover, federal food administrator submitted a number of recommendations for food conservation on dining cars, such as discontinuing serving all young meats, like veal, lamb and spring chickens, and serving only two slices of bread and one pat of butter, with extra charge for a full portion of more bread or butter if demanded by a passenger. The railroad managers have practically agreed to ratify the plan adopted at a conference between the dining car superintendents and Mr. Hoover.

The seriousness of the coal situation make imperative the conservation of coal by American railroads and they will adopt a general plan as soon as possible for doing this

through the reduction of passenger train service.

BRITISH CROWN CHANGES ANCIENT NAME OF HOUSE

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 17.—King George at a meeting of the Privy council today announced the new name of the royal house and family to be "The House of Windsor" instead of "Saxe-Coburg."

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Men's Panama Hats, \$4.00 to \$3.50 values, on sale	\$2.95
Men's Italian Panama Hats, \$3.00 values, on sale	\$1.50
Men's Straw Hats, \$3 to \$1.50 values, on sale	\$1.25 to 25c

SHIRTS

Men's Sport Shirts, \$2.00 to \$1.50 values, on sale	\$.95
Men's Negligee Shirts, white and tan, \$1.50 grade, on sale	\$1.00
Men's Negligee Shirts, white and tan, \$2.00 grade, on sale	\$1.50
Men's Negligee Shirts, Silk Mercerized, white and steel, \$3 grade	\$2.35
Men's \$35 to \$25 Suits, on sale	\$20.00

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Engineers or Lawyers, Which?

(By Letson Balliet E. M. & C. E. Efficiency Engineer.)

Some of our most prominent United States Senators, have risen in jealous rage at the action of the President in appointing Mr. H. C. Hoover, a mining engineer, and General Goethals a civil engineer, to the positions of dictators in matters that concern distribution of commodities. Their cry is that these appointments should be lawyers.

As an engineer, it occurs to me that both Mr. Hoover and General Goethals have accomplished more in the last sixty or ninety days—even without the authority of Congress—than the entire Congress has accomplished. They have made fewer speeches, and less noise with their mouths, but they have succeeded in getting their organization in a pretty efficient state to deliver the goods while the lawyers are still making speeches about what they ought to do.

As I read the Congressional Record and the newspapers, I conclude that Congress has some unfinished business of its own to which it could well devote its time and respectfully suggest that it would do well to give Hoover and Goethals the necessary authority, and take observation lessons in their accomplishments.

The words, words, words, of the speeches made in Congress are about as satisfying to a hungry army in France, and their hungry families at home, as the Kaiser's peace terms are to the liberty loving citizens of the United States.

SOME FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Take a walk down the street of one of the great cities of the country, and there is a lot of food for reflection. You pass a crossing where the tracks of a railroad are being elevated over the street. A machine combining a locomotive crane, a pile driver, a high pressure pump, a boiler, a power plant, and a tender is mounted on the track just completed. If it be at night you will notice that this same machine if furnishing electric lights by which the employees work. The point is spotted where it is desired to place a pile. The engineer pulls a lever which moves the machine to the desired position, he pulls another lever which puts a pile on the spot. He pulls another lever which sends a high pressure stream into the pipe which is lowered into the earth and washes out a hole for the pile on the same principle that you would start a nail in hard wood with an awl. The crane lifts a forty foot

pile in place and then the steam hammer drives it home with the rapidity of a blacksmith's stroke. Every eight or ten minutes these operations are repeated, and when you come back by this same place a few hours later, the girders, beams, ties, and tracks have been laid and the machine has been moved several hundred feet up the right of way where it is putting in more piles just as we saw it doing when we first noticed it. There are a few men standing around, but none of them are actually working, in a physical or muscular sense—they are only there to think for the machine.

A little further down the street, some new street-car tracks are being laid. The rails are being riveted together through the fish plates by a compression riveter which takes its power from the overhead wires. A little further down the way the joints are being welded together and a track crossing being made into one continuous rail by an electric welding system. Still further down a power shovel is dropping broken stone, sand, and cement into the mouth of a mixer which also takes its power from the overhead wires, which distributes the mass automatically between the rails.

These devices have all been worked out by the best brains of the country—engineers, not lawyers, and these brains are not before the public. The men with this quality of brains are now in the laboratories, drafting rooms and shops. The public do not know them save by the results of their work, and maybe not then unless attention is specifically called to the fact that some one somewhere had to think out these devices.

These same brains will have to work out the problems of commercial, domestic, industrial, and military distribution, from an economic standpoint. No one disputes nor doubts the efficiency of the engineers, and their machines, in the matter of production. The results accomplished by the machines have proven the economy and efficiency of the engineers.

We have all supposed that our best brains were those of the lawyers. We have had this impression of the lawyer because we have known him largely by reason of his ability to make a speech.

We have had our laws made by lawyers in our national congress and state legislatures. We have asked lawyers to administer these laws in our political offices, and we have sent for him in our business or-

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